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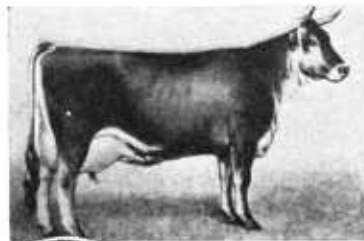
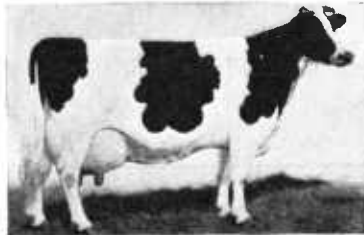
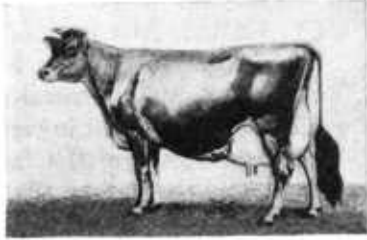
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 1443
Oct. 1933

DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS



SEVERAL BREEDS of cattle in the United States are recognized as dairy breeds. Although much alike in what is known as general dairy conformation, these breeds differ to some extent in certain characteristics. What these characteristics are, the factors to consider in selecting a breed, and the history of the origin and development of the breeds are questions of interest to both the beginner and the established breeder of dairy cattle. These are the topics discussed in this bulletin.

This bulletin supersedes Farmer's Bulletin 893, Breeds of Dairy Cattle.

Washington, D.C.

Issued February 1925, revised October 1933

DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS

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DAIRY CATTLE IN THE UNITED STATES

ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES made by the United States Department of Agriculture there were about 36,000,000 dairy cattle of all ages in the United States on January 1, 1933. Three and one third percent of these cattle, or about 1,200,000, are registered, and represent six breeds—namely, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Dutch Belted, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey. The improvement that must be made in the 96½ percent that are not registered must come largely from the 3½ percent that are registered. Likewise, any increase in the number of our registered dairy cows, and even the maintenance of our grade dairy herds at their present number and efficiency, will be accomplished principally through the use of registered bulls. For these reasons registered dairy cattle have played in the past and will play in the future a very important role in the dairy industry of the nation.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDS

Tables 1 and 2 show the number and distribution of the various breeds in the United States, by sections and by States. This information in table 1, showing the total number of each breed on January 1, 1920, was brought out by an inquiry sent to 14,000 special livestock reporters of the branch then known as the "Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates" of the United States Department of Agriculture. Grades and scrubs were listed with the respective breeds to which they seemed to belong.

Table 2 shows the number of registered cattle of the dairy breeds on January 1, 1930, as ascertained by the census.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number and percentage of cattle of dairy breeds, including purebreds and grades, in the United States, January 1, 1920, by sections*

Breed	Total	United States	North Atlantic States	North Central, East	North Central, West	South Atlantic States	South Central States	Far West
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ayrshire.....	412, 000	1.8	5.8	0.8	1.9	0.7	-----	0.8
Brown Swiss.....	170, 000	.7	.5	1.3	1.3	.3	-----	.4
Dutch Belted.....	157, 000	.7	.5	.2	.6	.3	2.3	-----
Guernsey.....	1, 993, 000	8.5	10.6	12.1	11.9	8.4	1.3	5.1
Holstein-Friesian.....	11, 069, 000	47.4	65.3	56.2	54.3	21.1	17.3	58.9
Jersey.....	9, 554, 000	40.9	17.3	29.4	30.0	69.2	79.1	34.8
Total.....	23, 355, 000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2.—*Purebred (registered) cattle of the dairy breeds on farms in 1930, by States and sections, as shown by the census*

Division and State	Total	Ayrshire	Brown Swiss	Guernsey	Holstein-Friesian	Jersey	All other breeds ¹
United States.....	1,280,161	48,236	25,734	200,721	649,739	354,939	792
Geographic divisions:							
New England.....	87,889	12,256	467	19,397	32,567	23,089	113
Middle Atlantic.....	281,054	20,584	2,177	46,916	180,095	31,220	62
East North Central.....	401,332	5,295	13,947	66,368	233,768	81,804	150
West North Central.....	211,884	5,106	7,984	30,046	123,610	44,869	269
South Atlantic.....	72,467	1,536	206	20,577	21,200	28,885	63
East South Central.....	57,704	166	22	1,441	4,446	51,628	1
West South Central.....	66,877	316	102	1,755	7,171	57,458	75
Mountain.....	36,489	1,007	229	4,030	21,878	9,328	17
Pacific.....	64,465	1,970	600	10,191	25,004	26,658	42
New England:							
Maine.....	16,021	1,096	89	4,003	4,613	6,134	86
New Hampshire.....	11,179	2,115	55	2,555	5,153	1,301	-----
Vermont.....	25,716	4,065	145	3,468	7,986	10,045	7
Massachusetts.....	19,552	2,753	105	5,491	8,187	3,013	3
Rhode Island.....	3,182	429	13	796	1,555	388	1
Connecticut.....	12,239	1,798	60	3,084	5,073	2,208	16
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	155,626	14,881	1,230	19,390	106,311	13,799	15
New Jersey.....	17,075	316	164	3,925	10,232	2,397	41
Pennsylvania.....	108,353	5,387	783	23,601	63,552	15,024	6
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	82,102	1,441	940	12,440	35,027	32,253	1
Indiana.....	35,751	535	553	6,429	12,103	16,094	37
Illinois.....	59,615	625	4,474	5,241	29,060	10,179	36
Michigan.....	71,750	777	1,547	11,736	41,786	15,844	60
Wisconsin.....	152,114	1,917	6,433	30,622	105,792	7,434	16
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	78,650	1,066	3,176	15,147	54,072	5,141	48
Iowa.....	43,702	733	3,414	6,569	26,211	6,711	64
Missouri.....	31,548	160	144	2,289	7,875	21,030	50
North Dakota.....	9,354	118	339	1,454	6,950	493	-----
South Dakota.....	9,141	312	488	1,203	6,516	595	27
Nebraska.....	11,933	420	146	1,240	7,865	2,250	12
Kansas.....	27,556	2,297	277	2,144	14,121	8,649	68
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	2,896	86	-----	877	1,545	388	-----
Maryland.....	19,294	661	57	6,093	9,553	2,885	45
District of Columbia.....	234	-----	-----	1	231	2	-----
Virginia.....	14,150	82	35	5,288	5,756	2,989	-----
West Virginia.....	4,863	293	107	1,112	1,668	3,682	1
North Carolina.....	11,788	362	1	3,393	978	7,054	-----
South Carolina.....	5,969	-----	-----	2,430	763	2,776	-----
Georgia.....	8,432	2	3	947	388	7,092	-----
Florida.....	2,841	50	3	436	318	2,017	17
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	16,903	32	20	616	2,953	13,281	1
Tennessee.....	18,869	34	2	210	894	17,729	-----
Alabama.....	6,764	23	-----	212	143	6,386	-----
Mississippi.....	15,168	77	-----	403	466	14,232	-----
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....	6,532	5	5	264	514	5,737	7
Louisiana.....	4,234	1	-----	123	431	3,679	-----
Oklahoma.....	16,130	233	92	867	3,770	11,167	1
Texas.....	39,981	77	5	501	2,456	36,875	67
Mountain:							
Montana.....	4,551	111	125	653	3,167	495	-----
Idaho.....	9,557	194	27	1,577	4,842	2,917	-----
Wyoming.....	1,596	1	11	194	1,127	262	1
Colorado.....	8,155	403	42	764	5,669	1,277	-----
New Mexico.....	1,322	13	-----	54	463	777	15
Arizona.....	3,427	166	15	276	1,956	1,014	-----
Utah.....	6,848	35	-----	485	3,901	2,427	-----
Nevada.....	1,033	84	9	27	753	159	1
Pacific:							
Washington.....	19,597	691	140	3,960	8,125	6,681	-----
Oregon.....	21,755	328	261	3,190	3,577	14,360	39
California.....	23,113	951	199	3,041	13,302	5,617	3

¹ Including animals reported as registered, but with breed not specified.

Table 3 gives the average annual production of milk and butterfat of the cows having official yearly records in the breed associations.

TABLE 3.—Average yearly production of milk and butterfat of the cows of different breeds that have official yearly records to Jan. 1, 1933

Breed	Cows and heifers	Milk	Butterfat	
			Quantity	Test
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ayrshire.....	8,663	10,404	416.0	4.00
Brown Swiss.....	654	13,523	540.6	4.00
Dutch Belted.....	99	10,570	417.0	3.94
Guernsey.....	37,915	10,028	497.3	4.96
Holstein.....	43,751	16,026	544.5	3.40
Jersey.....	49,465	8,520	456.3	5.36

Table 4 shows a comparison of breed with size of herd. This table is based on an inventory taken February 1, 1932, of the herds of 21,554 crop correspondents scattered throughout the United States. The relative number of milk cows of each breed—grades and registered combined—is expressed as a percentage of all the milk cows reported for each of the different-sized herds.

TABLE 4.—Breed of milk cow in herds of various sizes ¹

Milk cows per farm	Holstein	Jersey	Guernsey	Ayrshire and Brown Swiss	Short-horn and Red Polled	Hereford, Aberdeen, Angus, and others	Mixed breeding
<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.....	11.5	52.8	10.5	1.3	6.8	2.3	14.8
2 or 3.....	12.3	45.1	9.2	.9	11.7	3.8	17.0
4 or 5.....	15.6	36.5	9.7	1.0	16.5	4.7	16.0
6 to 10.....	23.3	25.4	10.0	1.4	21.8	4.9	13.2
11 to 20.....	36.0	18.4	12.5	2.0	18.7	4.1	8.3
21 to 30.....	46.1	19.7	13.1	2.1	10.8	3.8	4.4
31 to 50.....	48.9	22.5	12.9	3.0	5.4	2.0	5.4

¹ Prepared by J. B. Shepard, Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHAT IS A DAIRY BREED ?

The term "dairy breed" has been accepted by stockmen and investigators as referring to the breeds of cattle that are especially well fitted for the production of milk and butterfat. Such breeds represent the efforts made by breeders of many generations toward improving the milking capacity of certain classes of cows. Because of this fact the inherent tendency of purebred dairy cattle to produce milk is greater than that of a native or unimproved cow. This inherent capacity is transmitted to the offspring. As a result, the mating of a purebred dairy animal with a native or scrub produces a grade animal which is superior to the scrub in production and in other dairy characteristics.

A purebred dairy animal is one that meets the requirements for registration laid down by the association for that breed in the United States. A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, and through progressive improvement such animals become high grade. The names of the breeds (Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, etc.)

may refer to either purebreds or grades; but to prevent misunderstanding it is desirable to precede the breed name with the word "purebred" or "grade."

In addition to the breeds of dairy cattle mentioned, certain other breeds having good milking qualities are kept for dairy purposes. Such cattle, which are often referred to as dual-purpose animals because of their ability to produce satisfactory carcasses as well as a good milk flow, include the Shorthorn, Red Polled, and Devon. The qualities of these are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 612, Breeds of Beef Cattle.

REGISTRATION

A purebred dairy animal is one whose sire and dam are eligible to be recorded by name and number in a register of the breed, commonly called the herdbook. An animal thus qualified may itself be recorded in the same herd register, provided the sire and dam are registered, and provided it also qualifies with regard to color. Additional rules and requirements for registration are laid down by the various breed organizations. Copies of these rules may be obtained by writing to the associations concerned, as listed on page 31.

In addition to the herd register there is for each breed another register in which are entered the names of purebred cows that have completed records meeting specified requirements of milk and butter-fat production under definite regulations. Bulls that have a certain number of tested daughters are also recorded in this register. This record of tested cows and proved bulls is called by various names—Advanced Registry for the Ayrshires and Dutch Belted, Register of Production for the Brown Swiss, Advanced Register for the Guernseys and Holsteins, and Register of Merit for the Jerseys.

The requirements for admission to this special register of production and the rules under which the records are made vary somewhat with different breeds. Detailed information on this point may be obtained from the breed associations concerned.

WHICH BREED TO SELECT

Sometimes too much emphasis is given to the question of which breed to choose and too little to the matter of getting good individuals—that is, those that are well bred and high producers. There are three points, however, that should be considered in deciding which breed to select. These are: (1) The breed that predominates in the locality where the new herd is to be located, (2) personal preference, and (3) market requirements for the product.

THE BREED THAT PREDOMINATES

A dairyman just starting with purebreds may feel that since all his neighbors have one breed of cattle, he should get another breed so as to have a monopoly in the business of selling breeding stock. There is no question about the monopoly, but there would probably be little business to monopolize. It is difficult for an isolated small breeder to dispose of his surplus stock to advantage, while if there are many breeders with the same breed, buyers are attracted to the locality because of the better chance to get the desired animals from one or more of the several breeders.

There are other advantages to a dairyman in having the same breed as his neighbor, such as the possibility of exchanging bulls, and of owning good purebred bulls cooperatively. These advantages are obtained by those having grade herds as well as by those with purebreds. Then there is also the opportunity for taking advantage of special breed sales of surplus stock, and, lastly, the advantage of bringing the community together in other endeavors which usually result where there is but one breed.

PERSONAL PREFERENCE

In a district where no breed is established, or in sections where several breeds are about equally represented, the prospective breeder must be guided largely by his personal preference. A person usually takes a liking to one breed, for reasons not easily explainable. Naturally he would take more interest in caring for animals of that breed than for those of a breed that he does not like so well.

Personal preference, however, must not overshadow the matter of quality of individual animals. If high-producing individuals of the breed not so well liked are available at reasonable cost, and individuals of the same quality of the breed well-liked are not available except at a much higher cost, it may be wiser to select the former, for usually a dairyman soon begins to like a breed with which he is doing well.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCT

Market requirements for the product should not be overemphasized in selecting the breed. For a time a dairyman may sell his product in a market where low-testing milk has the advantage, while later the conditions may be changed, and a high-testing milk will sell to better advantage. Obviously, a breeder cannot shift from one breed to another to meet the fluctuations in market demands.

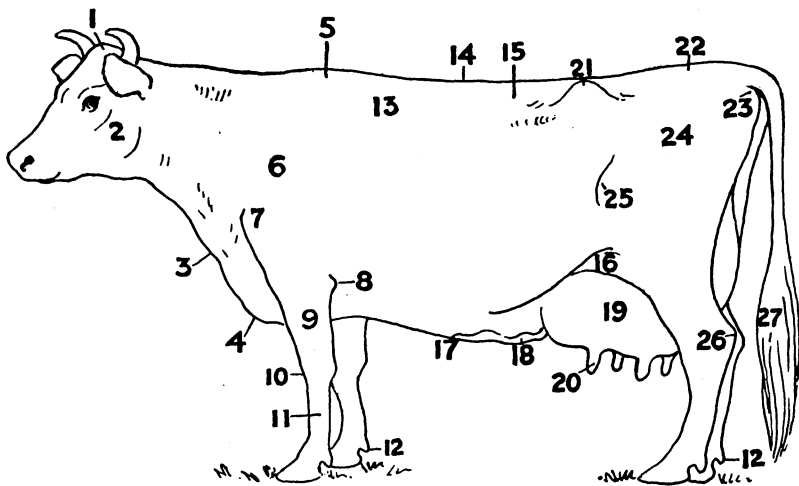
When selling to a city milk plant, however, the price paid for the extra butterfat over the basic test, or deducted from the standard price when the milk is below basic test, may well be considered in selecting the breed. The point here is that sometimes in some whole-milk markets the differential may favor high-testing milk, and at other times or in other markets it may favor low-testing milk.

In summing up the matter of which breed to select this point should be kept in mind—there are good cows and poor cows in all breeds and, other things being equal, the breeder or dairyman who gets good individuals to begin with will have a good chance for success no matter what breed he selects.

THE SCORE CARD

Each breed association has a scale of points, or score card, for bulls and cows of that breed. The card gives definite values for the various characteristics of conformation, and emphasizes points requiring special attention from breeders. The purpose of the score card is to teach beginners the art of judging, and also to encourage the formation of what is considered by breeders, through their associations, as the ideal type. It tends to make the breed uniform in appearance. The scale of points for a cow is given in this bulletin with the description of each breed.

In order to make the score cards more useful a diagram is given in figure 1 which names and locates the various parts referred to on the score cards.



- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. POLL | 10. KNEE | 19. UDDER |
| 2. JAW | 11. SHANK | 20. TEAT |
| 3. DEWLAP | 12. DEW CLAW | 21. HIP POINT |
| 4. BRISKET | 13. CROP | 22. RUMP |
| 5. WITHERS | 14. CHINE | 23. PIN BONE |
| 6. SHOULDER | 15. LOIN | 24. THURL |
| 7. POINT OF SHOULDER | 16. FLANK | 25. STIFLE |
| 8. POINT OF ELBOW | 17. MILK WELL | 26. HOCK |
| 9. FOREARM | 18. MILK VEIN | 27. SWITCH |

FIGURE 1.—Diagram of cow showing names and location of parts.

AYRSHIRE

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The Ayrshire breed originated in southwestern Scotland, in the county of Ayr, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Doubtless cattle from several neighboring countries were used in the formation of the breed, though there is no record of direct foreign importations to the county of Ayr at that time. While this foreign blood probably had a good effect on the ultimate value of the breed, the substantial and efficient development of the breed seems to have come about mostly through subsequent judicious selection and mating.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The first importations of Ayrshires into the United States occurred in 1822. Since then Ayrshires have been imported almost every year, either from Scotland or Canada. Table 1 shows that, in 1920, there

were in the United States 412,000 animals carrying more or less Ayrshire blood. According to table 2, there were, in 1930, 48,236 registered Ayrshires in the United States. By January 1, 1933, it is estimated that the number of registered Ayrshires had increased to 50,964.¹ Ayrshires are scattered through practically all the States, though by far the largest numbers are in the Northeastern States.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Ayrshire has a well-built, stocky body, not heavily covered with flesh, but giving the appearance of great vigor and vitality. The

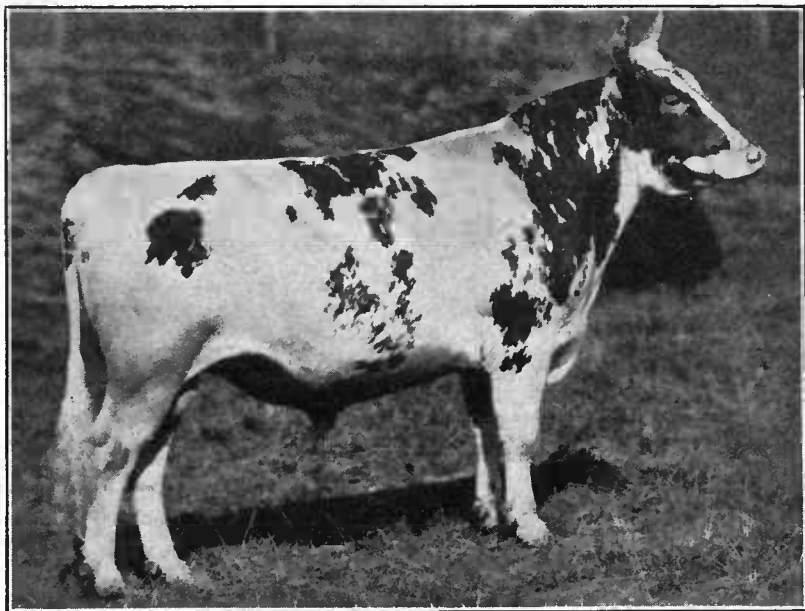


FIGURE 2.—Ayrshire bull, Willoxton Satisfaction 42680. Grand champion, National Dairy Show, 1930.

calves weigh from 60 to 80 pounds at birth. The weight of mature bulls (figs. 2 and 3) varies from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, with an average of about 1,650 pounds, while mature cows range in weight from 850 to 1,250 pounds, and average about 1,050 pounds.

The color varies from almost pure white to nearly all cherry red or brown, with any combination of these colors. Usually the tail is white. The horns are large, and turn gracefully outward, then forward and back, giving a distinctive appearance to the head.

Ayrshire cows are noted for their symmetrical udders, which extend well forward and back, with no tendency to be pendent. The quarters are generally even; the teats medium in size and well-placed (figs. 4 and 5).

¹ This figure has been calculated from yearly registrations, the allowances for deaths being estimated and 1930 census figures used as a check.

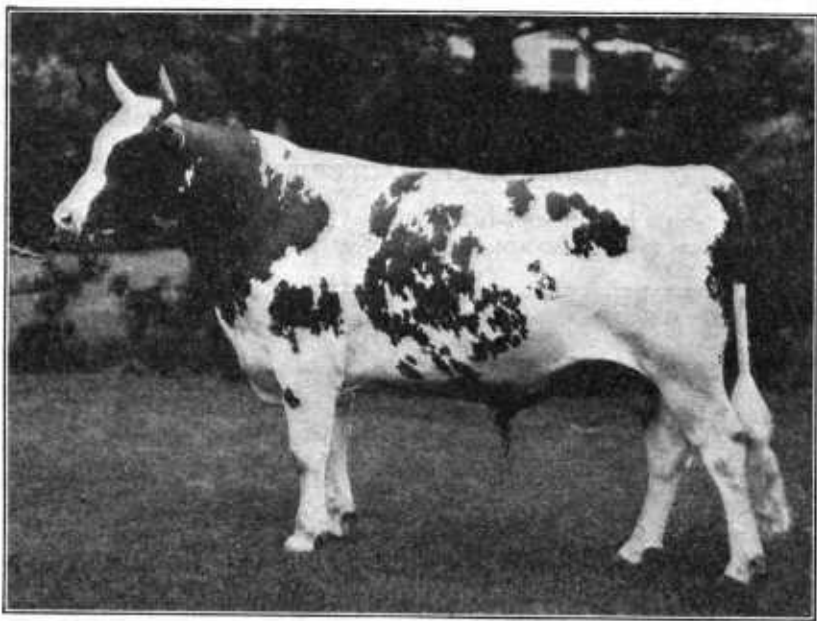


FIGURE 3.—Ayrshire bull, Penshurst Man O'War 25200. One hundred and thirty-two of his daughters are in the Advanced Registry.

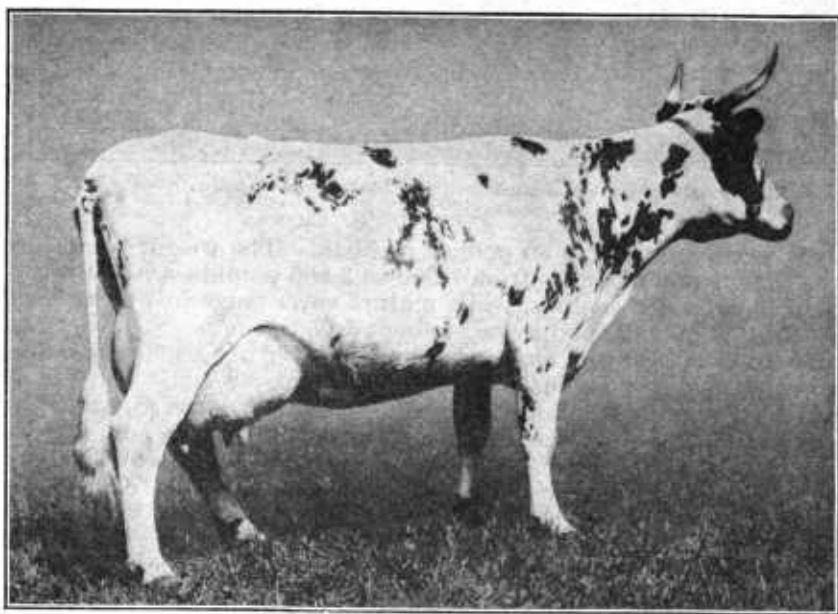


FIGURE 4.—Ayrshire cow, Lily of Willowmoor 22269. Champion butterfat producer of the breed.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR AYRSHIRE COW OR HEIFER

ANATOMY		Perfect score
Head		9
Forehead, reasonably broad between the eyes and slightly dished	1	
Face, of medium length, clean cut, feminine; the bridge of the nose straight to nostrils	1	
Muzzle, broad and strong, with large open nostrils	2	
Jaws, wide at the base, well muscled, and strong	1½	
Eyes, moderately large, placid, full, and bright	1½	
Ears, medium size, fine, and carried alertly	½	
Horns, small at base, not coarse nor too long; inclining upwards	1½	
Neck, medium length, smoothly blending with shoulders and throat, showing feminine refinement	2	

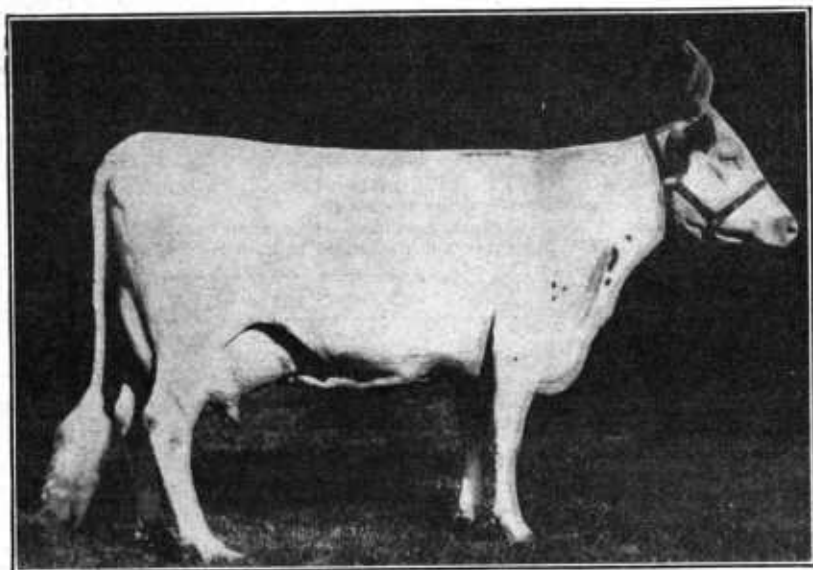


FIGURE 5.—Ayrshire cow, Gardlaugh May Mischief 27944. Champion milk producer of the breed.

Shoulders, long, sloping and tapering from the base to the top of the shoulder blades; neatly and firmly attached to the body wall; tops of the blades not extending to the top of chine	5
Chest, full, and wide between and back of forearms; brisket light and refined	5
Chine, straight, strong, open jointed, narrow at the top, nicely blending into shoulders and a well-sprung rib	3
Crops, full, level with shoulders	4
Barrel, medium length, deep, but strongly held up; rib, well sprung; bones long, flat, and wide apart	10
Loin, broad, strong, and level with hips	4
Rump or pelvic area, wide, long, and roomy; top line extending level from loin to and including tail head	
Hips, wide, with points rather sharply defined and level with back line	
Pin bones, wide apart and nearly level with hip bones; well-defined, not overlaid with fat	12
Thurls, broad and set slightly below line from hip points to pin bones	
Tail head, level with back line, neatly molded, and showing no evidence of roughness	

	<i>Perfect score</i>
Tail, long and fine, with full switch.....	1
Flank, deep, slightly arched, and refined.....	1
Thighs, deep, straight and trim when viewed from the side. Flat and broad on sides. Twist or inside of thighs well cut out for udder development, with escutcheon well defined and carried high.....	2
Legs and feet, widely and squarely set under body; clean flat bone, front legs straight; hind legs nearly straight when viewed from rear; hocks and pasterns neatly and firmly molded; feet round, with plenty of depth at heels.....	8
Hide and hair, mellow, elastic hide of medium thickness; hair fine and soft.....	4
Mammary system.....	30
Size and shape of udder, broad, level, capacious, extending well forward and high behind; quarters even and of uniform size; floor of udder should be reasonably level and not deeply cut up between the quarters.....	10
Attachment of udder, attached well forward with a neat and firm junction at body wall; carried wide and high behind, no evidence of breaking of tissues supporting front quarters nor of dropping of floor of udder.....	6
Texture of udder, fine, soft, and pliable, with light skin.....	4
Size, shape, and placement of teats, convenient size, symmetrical and nearly uniform, each hanging perpendicularly under the quarter; funnel-shaped teats objectionable.....	5
Veining and milk wells, mammary veins large, long, tortuous, branching, and entering large or numerous milk wells; small veins clearly defined on udder.....	5
Perfect anatomy score.....	100

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

In addition to the foregoing anatomy score of 100 points, which is applicable to all dairy cows, it has been deemed expedient to consider the following factors covering desirable Ayrshire breed characteristics.

To use this supplementary schedule, score the number of points in which the animal is deficient in each of the following breed characteristics, and deduct from the foregoing anatomy score the total number of points in which the animal is deficient.

	<i>Deduct up to—</i>
Style and quality, alert but docile; having an impressive carriage; graceful walk; and, above all, displaying evidence of feminine refinement and outstanding dairy character.....	7
Symmetry and balance, a symmetrical balancing of all the parts and the proper proportioning of the various parts to each other.....	7
Size and weight, mature cows should weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, depending on period of lactation.....	4
Color, red of any shade, mahogany, brown, or these with white, or white, each color clearly defined. Distinctive red and white markings preferable; black or brindle markings strongly objectionable.....	2
Total deductions possible.....	20
Net score.....	

PRODUCTION

Ayrshire milk contains a percentage of butterfat that is about the average of all the dairy breeds. The 8,663 cows and heifers that completed official records up to January 1, 1933, produced on an average 10,404 pounds of milk per cow, containing 416 pounds of butterfat, or 4 percent butterfat. The 10 highest milk and butterfat producers among the Ayrshires are listed in table 5.

TABLE 5.—*The 10 highest Ayrshire yearly butterfat and milk production records in the United States*

Cow	Butterfat	Cow	Milk
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>
Lily of Willowmoor 22269.....	955.6	Garclaugh May Mischief 27944.....	25,329
VI's Bountiful Lassie 58096.....	923.2	VI's Bountiful Lassie 58096.....	24,556
Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th 27943.....	917.6	Mistress Thistle of South Farm 49818.....	23,029
Garclaugh May Mischief 27944.....	894.9	Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th 27943.....	23,022
Auchenbrain Yellow Kate 3d 36910.....	888.3	Lily of Willowmoor 22269.....	22,596
Agawam Bess Howie 43781.....	876.1	Garclaugh Spottie 22950.....	22,589
Harperland Spicy Lass 40652.....	866.2	Nancy Whitehall 47810.....	22,074
Jean Armour 3d 32219.....	859.6	Jean Armour 3d 32219.....	21,938
Nancy Whitehall 47810.....	858.8	Bloomer's Queen 39119.....	21,820
Bloomer's Queen 39119.....	856.4	Willowmoor May Mischief 2d A 34173.....	21,161

BULLS

The 10 Ayrshire sires having the largest number of daughters with official yearly records, up to January 1, 1933, are listed in table 6.

TABLE 6.—*The 10 Ayrshire sires having the largest number of Advanced-Registry daughters*

Sire	Number of daughters	Sire	Number of daughters
Penshurst Man O' War 25200.....	132	Penshurst Sir Robert 20029.....	55
Penshurst Rising Star 20922.....	81	Metropolitan Maid's Traveller 25943.....	54
Leto 14560.....	70	Baron's Best of Bargenoch 12858 (imported).....	53
Kate's Champion of Penshurst 18782.....	61	Netherton Statesman 16431 (imported).....	54
Beuchan Peter Pan 12971 (imported).....	58		
Finlayston 8882 (imported).....	56		

BROWN SWISS

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The original home of the Brown Swiss breed is in Switzerland, where the breed has been developed during many centuries. It is probably one of the oldest in existence, and it is thought that no outside blood has been introduced since records began.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The first importation of Brown Swiss into the United States was made in Massachusetts in 1869 and another in 1882. A number of importations have been made since, but only in small numbers. After 1906 there were only a few importations because of regulations due to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe. Table 1 shows that, in 1920, there were in the United States 170,000 animals carrying more or less Brown Swiss blood. According to table 2, there were, in 1930, 25,734 registered Brown Swiss animals in the United States. By January 1, 1933, it is estimated that the number of registered Brown Swiss had increased to 30,063.² Brown Swiss are scattered in 37 States, the largest numbers being in Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Of late years the breed has made a notable increase in popularity.

² See footnote 1, p. 7.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The large frame of the Brown Swiss cattle indicates that they have been developed for service as draft animals as well as for milk. They are substantial in appearance, well proportioned, with the body well covered with flesh (figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9). The calves weigh from 65 to 90 pounds at birth. The heifers are slow in maturing. When full-grown the cows weigh from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds, averaging about 1,250 pounds; and the bulls range in weight from 1,500 to 2,200 pounds, averaging about 1,750 pounds.

The color of the Brown Swiss varies from dark to light brown, and at some seasons of the year approaches gray. There is usually a light stripe of gray along the back. White splashes near the udder are found on some animals, but white splashes on the sides of the body or on the back are objectionable. The hair between the horns is usually of a lighter shade than that on the body. The nose, switch, tongue, and horn tips are always black, and there is usually a light or mealy ring around the muzzle.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR BROWN SWISS COW OR HEIFER		Perfect score
Head.....		10
Size and form, medium and rather long.....	2	
Face, dished, narrow between horns, and wide between eyes.....	2	
Ears, fringed inside with light-colored hair, medium size, and carried alert.....	1	
Muzzle, large and square, with mouth surrounded by mealy colored band; nose and tongue black.....	2	
Eyes, full and bright.....	2	
Horns, short, not too heavy, regularly set with black tips.....	1	
Neck, of good length, throat clean, neatly joined to head and shoulders, moderately thin at the withers.....		5
Fore quarters.....		9
Shoulders, not too heavy and smoothly blending into body.....	4	
Chest, deep and full between and back of forelegs.....	4	
Brisket, medium.....	1	
Body.....		13
Back, level to setting of tail and broad across the loin.....	6	
Ribs, long and broad, wide apart, and well sprung.....	3	
Barrel, long, deep, and well rounded.....	4	
Hind quarters.....		10
Hips, wide; pin bones high and wide apart; rump long and level from hip bones to tail setting.....	6	
Thighs, flat and wide apart, giving ample room for udder.....	2	
Tail, slender, well set on, with good switch.....	2	
Legs, of medium length and straightness, with good hoofs.....		2
Hide.....		5
Medium thickness, mellow and elastic.....	3	
Color, shades from dark to light brown; at some seasons of the year gray; white splashes on underline of belly are objectionable but do not disqualify; dark smoky skin objectionable; hair between horns usually of lighter shade than that on body.....	2	
Udder.....		32
Size, long, wide, deep, but not pendulous or fleshy.....	6	
Attachment, firmly attached to the body.....	4	
Veins, udder veins well-developed and plainly visible.....	2	
Balance, extending well up behind and far forward, quarters even.....	5	
Sole, nearly level and not indented between teats.....	2	
Teats, of good uniform length and size, regularly and squarely placed.....	6	
Texture, mellow, free from meatiness.....	7	
Mammary veins, large, long, tortuous, elastic, and entering good wells.....		6
Disposition, quiet but alert.....		2
General appearance.....		6
Total.....		100

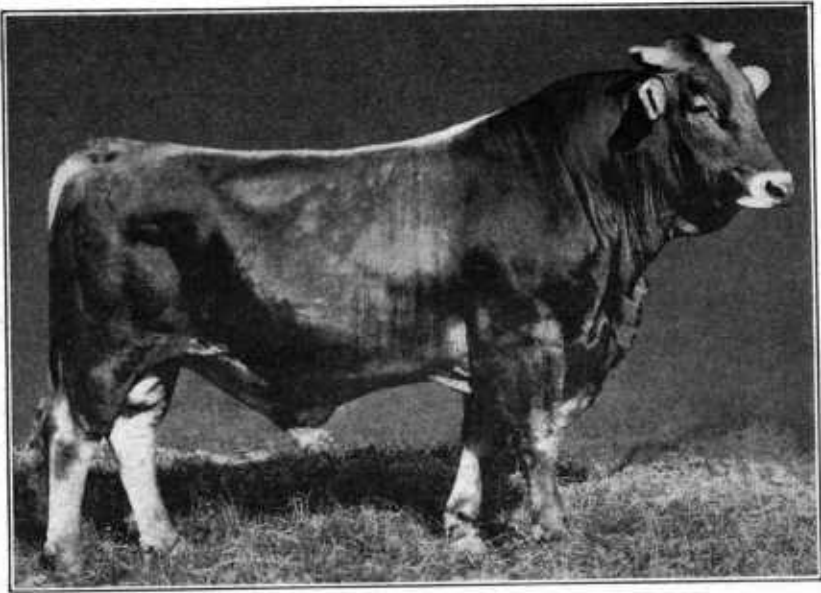


FIGURE 6.—Brown Swiss bull, Reuben 2927. Twenty-five of his daughters are in the Register of Production

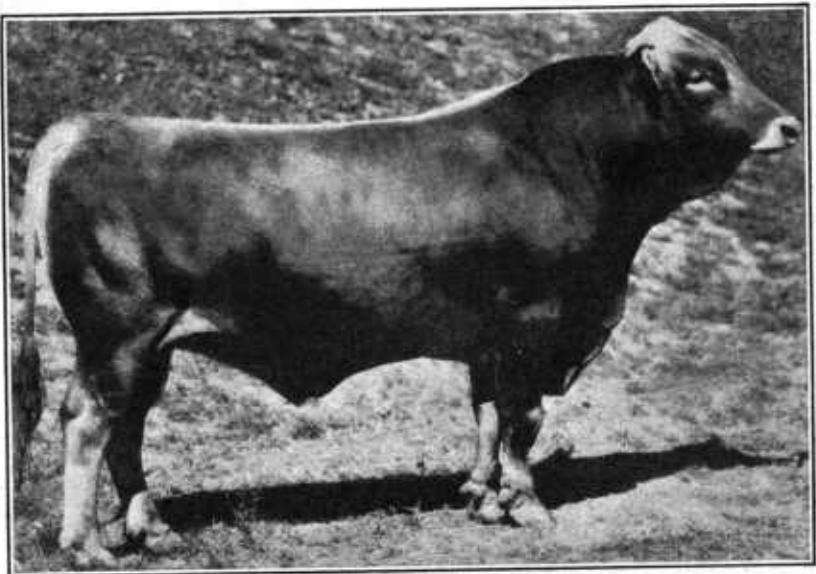


FIGURE 7.—Brown Swiss bull, March Molly 3d's Master 14350. Grand Champion, National Dairy Show, 1930.

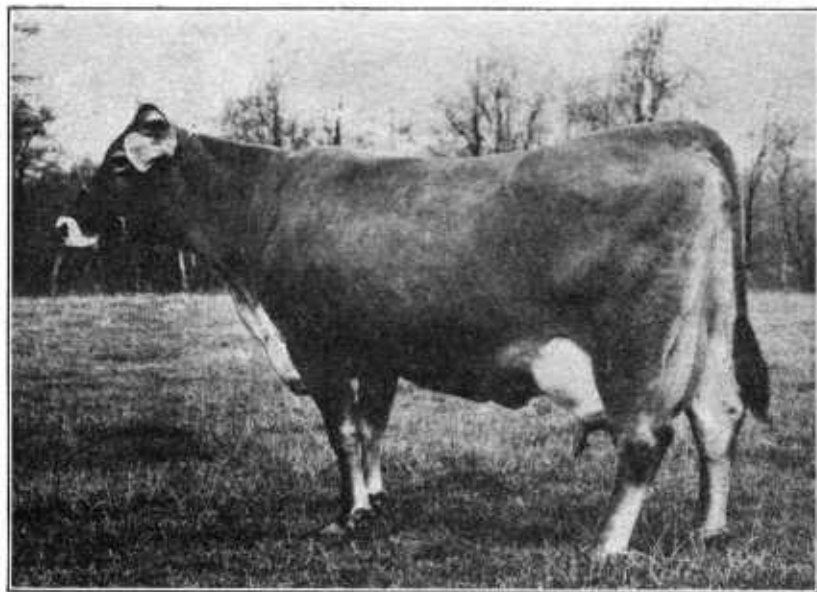


FIGURE 8.—Brown Swiss cow, Swiss Valley Girl 10th 7887. Champion milk and butterfat producer of the breed.

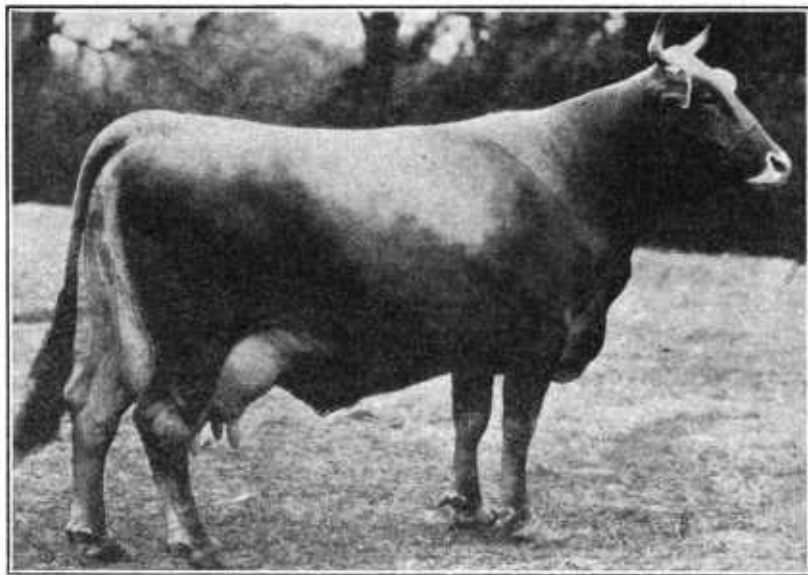


FIGURE 9.—Brown Swiss cow, King's Pebblebrook Phylis Torbel 20002. Grand champion, National Dairy Show, 1930.

PRODUCTION

The Brown Swiss produces milk of average quality compared with the other breeds of dairy cattle. The 654 cows and heifers that completed yearly records and were admitted to the Register of Production up to January 1, 1933, have an average yearly production of 13,523 pounds of milk and 540.6 pounds of butterfat per cow, with an average butterfat test of 4 percent. The 10 highest butterfat and milk producers among the Brown Swiss are listed in table 7.

TABLE 7.—*The 10 highest Brown Swiss yearly butterfat and milk production records in the United States*

Cow	Butterfat	Cow	Milk
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>
Swiss Valley Girl 10th 7887.....	1, 106.3	Swiss Valley Girl 10th 7887.....	27, 514
June's College Girl 11427.....	1, 062.3	Believe 4245.....	25, 848
Greenwood Valley Lass 18823.....	1, 037.1	Alice Lee 2nd 8777.....	24, 845
Swiss Girl F. C. 13853.....	1, 003.8	June's College Girl 11427.....	24, 572
Believe 4245.....	1, 002.6	Clepe E. 14082.....	24, 226
Forest Girl of Lake View 11998.....	971.3	Miss Mary W. of Vandalia 5th 21277.....	24, 018
Clepe E. 14082.....	969.3	Forest Girl of Lake View 11998.....	23, 556
Millicent of Walhalla 11178.....	961.6	Swiss Girl F. C. 13853.....	23, 236
Cinderella Cream 13625.....	957.6	Cinderella Cream 13625.....	23, 186
Hawthorne Dairy Maid 6753.....	927.2	Olympe of Walhalla 10309.....	23, 023

BULLS

The 10 Brown Swiss sires having the largest number of daughters with official yearly records, up to January 1, 1933, are listed in table 8.

TABLE 8.—*The 10 Brown Swiss sires having the largest number of daughters in Register of Production*

Sire	Number of daughters	Sire	Number of daughters
Reuben 2927.....	25	College Master 2986.....	12
Sunny Hill Bob 6170.....	15	Prince of Meadow Green 9427.....	12
Vogel's College Boy 5638.....	15	Swiss Valley Reuben 6074.....	12
Nellie's Stasis 6721.....	14	Beauty C.'s Master 6318.....	11
Ilda's College Boy 6663.....	13	Tom Phylis.....	10

DUTCH BELTED

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The Dutch Belted breed originated in Holland about two centuries ago. The breed gets its name from both the original home and from the distinctive color marking. It has probably been developed from the same cattle as the Holstein-Friesian. The early records show that the Dutch Belted were bred by the nobility of Holland, and while the unusual color marking was perhaps the chief basis of selection, the qualities of milk production and dairy refinement were not lost sight of.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The first importation of Dutch Belted cattle into the United States was made probably in 1838. The first importation of importance, however, was made in 1840 by P. T. Barnum for show purposes. These cattle later were placed on a farm, and this seems to be the beginning of the Dutch Belted cattle in the United States. A number were imported from that time on until 1885, and some in 1906 and 1907. Since then no importations have been made on account of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe. It is estimated by the Dutch Belted Association of America that on January 1, 1929, there were 1,800 registered animals of this breed in the United States.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dutch Belted cattle (figs. 10 and 11) have the general dairy conformation, which includes fineness of bone and freedom from beefiness. The aim of the breeders of these cattle is to breed animals that have no white other than that of the standard belt around the body. This belt begins back of the shoulder and may extend to the front of the hips but must not be narrower than 6 inches at the narrowest point. There must be no black spots in the belt on females. The width of the belt on each animal tends to be uniform around the body. The remainder of the animal is coal black except that females may have not to exceed 3 inches of white on hind feet above the hoof, and males may have not to exceed 2½ inches of white on one hind foot above the hoof.

Calves at birth range in weight from 60 to 90 pounds. Well-developed mature cows weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, averaging about 1,200 pounds; and bulls from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, averaging about 1,700 pounds.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR DUTCH BELTED COW

	<i>Perfect score</i>
Body color, black, with a clearly defined continuous white belt. The belt to be of medium width, beginning behind the shoulder and extending nearly to the hips.....	8
Head, comparatively long and somewhat dishing; broad between the eyes. Poll, prominent; muzzle, fine; dark tongue.....	6
Eyes, black, full, and mild. Horns long compared with their diameter....	4
Neck, fine and moderately thin and should harmonize in symmetry with the head and shoulders.....	6
Shoulders, fine at top, becoming deep and broad as they extend backward and downward, with a low chest.....	4
Barrel, large and deep, with well-developed abdomen; ribs well rounded and free from fat.....	10
Hips, broad, and chine level, with full loin.....	10
Rump, high, long, and broad.....	6
Hind quarters, long and deep, rear line incurving; tail long, slim, tapering to a full switch.....	8
Legs, short, clean, standing well apart.....	3
Udder, large, well developed front and rear; teats of convenient size and apart; mammary veins large, long, and crooked, entering large orifices..	20
Escutcheon.....	2
Hair, fine and soft; skin of moderate thickness of a rich, dark, or yellow color..	3
Quiet disposition and free from excessive fat.....	4
General condition and apparent constitution.....	6
Perfection.....	100

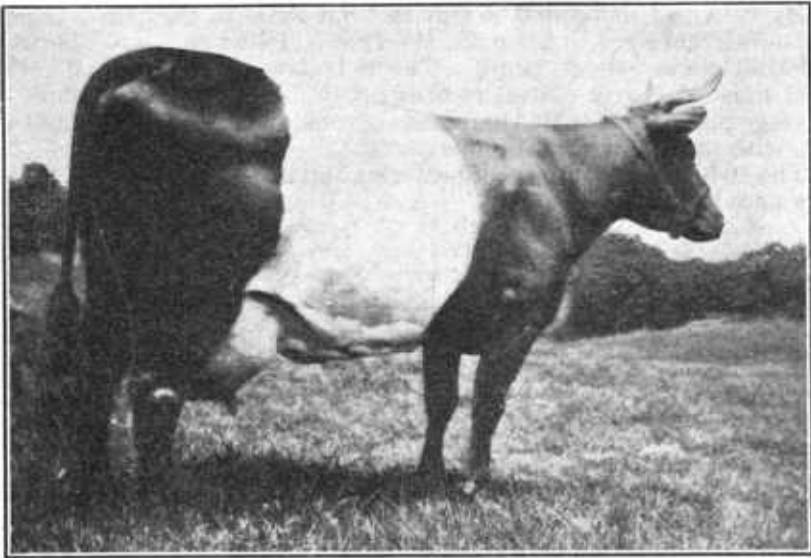


FIGURE 10.—Dutch Belted cow, Loraine of Brunswick 3020. Leading butterfat and milk producer of the breed.

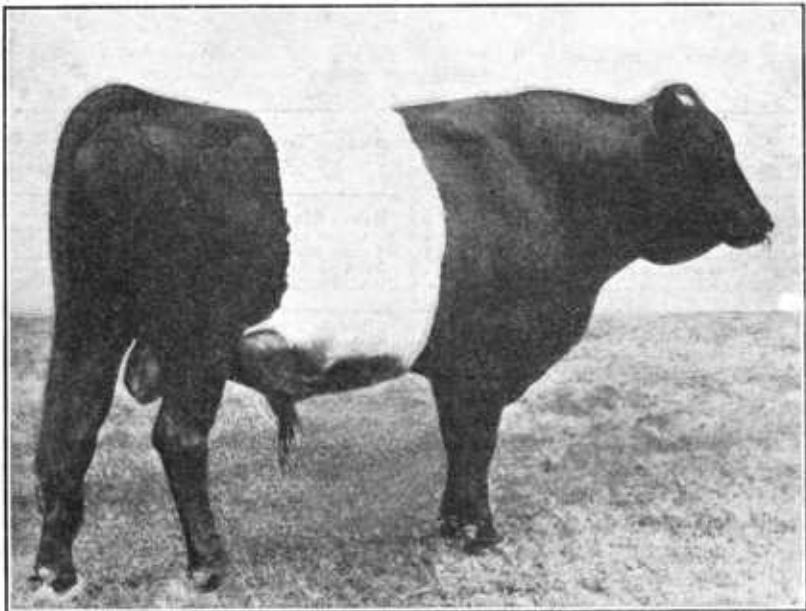


FIGURE 11.—Dutch Belted bull, Keith 934. Nine of his daughters are in the Advanced Register.

PRODUCTION

By referring to table 3 it will be seen that, in the percentage of butterfat contained in her milk, the Dutch Belted cow ranks between the Holstein and the Ayrshire. The 99 Dutch Belted cows and heifers that finished yearly official records up to January 1, 1933, show an average production of 10,570 pounds of milk and 417 pounds of butterfat, with an average test of 3.94 percent.

The 10 highest producers of butterfat and milk among Dutch Belted cows are listed in table 9.

TABLE 9.—*The 10 highest Dutch Belted yearly butterfat and milk production records in the United States*

Cow	Butterfat	Cow	Milk
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>
Loraine of Brunswick 3020.....	816.5	Loraine of Brunswick 3020.....	18,211
Marilyn 3232.....	793.2	Gem of Columbia 2038.....	17,268
Gloria 3231.....	780.1	Marilyn 3232.....	16,878
Sally Ann 3838.....	736.9	Gloria 3231.....	16,546
Green River Neritta 3d 3065.....	691.7	Sally Ann 3838.....	16,328
Eunice Ann 3423.....	681.4	Green River Neritta 3d 3065.....	16,074
Angelina 2641.....	668.1	Green River Neritta 2d 2958.....	16,055
Gem of Columbia 2038.....	633.9	Angelina 2641.....	16,023
Green River Neritta 2d 2958.....	582.2	Eunice Ann 3423.....	14,935
Glenbeulah's Beauty 2172.....	531.2	Elsie Blossom 2829.....	14,688

BULLS

The 10 Dutch Belted sires having the largest number of daughters with official records, up to January 1, 1933, are listed in table 10.

TABLE 10.—*The 10 Dutch Belted sires having the largest number of Advanced-Registry daughters*

Sire	Number of daughters	Sire	Number of daughters
Keith 934.....	9	Sutton's Gay Lad 494.....	4
Salvador 2d 1448.....	8	Wonder of Lakeview 1483.....	3
Samoset 1134.....	5	Salvador 1319.....	3
Michigan Prince 1258.....	5	Glenbeulah's Duke 1092.....	3
Defendant 1185.....	5	Bruce W. 729.....	3

GUERNSEY

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The Guernsey breed originated in the Channel Islands, near the north coast of France. It is thought that this breed has been developed from a cross between the large red and brindle cattle of Normandy and the small red cattle of Brittany, in France. The exact date of origin is unknown, but it was probably in the latter part of the seventeenth century or before.

All the cattle in the Channel Islands were at one time known as Alderneys. After laws had been enacted forbidding the importation of cattle from the Continent or between the islands of Guernsey and

Jersey, two distinct breeds came to be recognized. The one on the islands of Alderney, Sark, and Guernsey became known as the Guernsey breed and the one on Jersey Island as the Jersey breed.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The first cattle from the Channel Islands brought to the United States were called Alderneys. They were imported in the latter part of the eighteenth century and may have been either Guernsey or Jersey cattle. The first animals recorded in the herdbook of the American Guernsey Cattle Club were brought over in 1830. A few more were imported in the next two decades, but not until about 1870 were extensive importations made. Since that time importations have been made nearly every year.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

In size the Guernseys (figs. 12, 13, 14, and 15) are about equal to the Ayrshires and slightly smaller than the Brown Swiss. The calves weigh from 55 to 85 pounds at birth and reach maturity early. When mature, the cows weigh from 800 to 1,400 pounds, averaging about 1,050; and the bulls from 1,200 to 2,200 pounds, averaging about 1,600 pounds.

The color of the Guernseys is fawn and white, with fawn predominating. A light cherry red with white is also found. Sometimes white may be entirely lacking except on the legs. The switch is usually white and the tongue light in color. The horns are of moderate size and amber in color. The skin is yellow.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR GUERNSEY COW

*Perfect
score*

Style and symmetry, attractive individuality revealing vigor, femininity and breed character; a harmonious blending and correlation of parts; an active well-balanced walk.....	5
Head, moderately long, clean-cut, showing femininity and breed character; a lean face; wide mouth and broad muzzle with open nostrils; strong jaws; full bright eyes with gentle expression; forehead broad between the eyes and moderately dishing; bridge of nose straight.....	5
Horns, yellow, small at base; of medium length; inclining forward; not too spreading.....	1
Neck, long and thin; clean throat, smoothly blending into shoulders.....	2
Withers, chine rising above shoulder blades, with open vertebrae.....	2
Shoulders, shoulder blades set smoothly against chine and chest wall, forming neat junction with the body.....	2
Chest, wide, and deep at heart with least possible depression back of the shoulders.....	4
Back, appearing straight from withers to hips.....	5
Loin, strong, broad, and nearly level laterally; width carried forward to junction with the ribs.....	3
Hips, wide apart, approximately level with the back; free from excess tissue.....	2
Rump, long, continuing with level of the back; approximately level between hip bone and pin bones. Pin bones well apart.....	4
Thurls, wide apart and high.....	2
Barrel, deep and long, with well-sprung ribs. Individual ribs, long, flat, wide apart, and free from excess tissue.....	10
Thighs, incurving when viewed from side, thin and wide apart when viewed from rear; well cut up between thighs.....	2
Legs, flat flinty bone, tendons clearly defined; front legs straight; hind legs nearly upright from hock to pastern, set wide apart and nearly straight when viewed from behind. Pastern, strong and springy.....	2
Hide, loose and pliable, and not thick, with oily feeling; hair, fine and silky.....	3
Tail, long, tapering with neat, strong, level attachment, neatly set between pin bones; fine bones and hair; nicely balanced switch.....	2

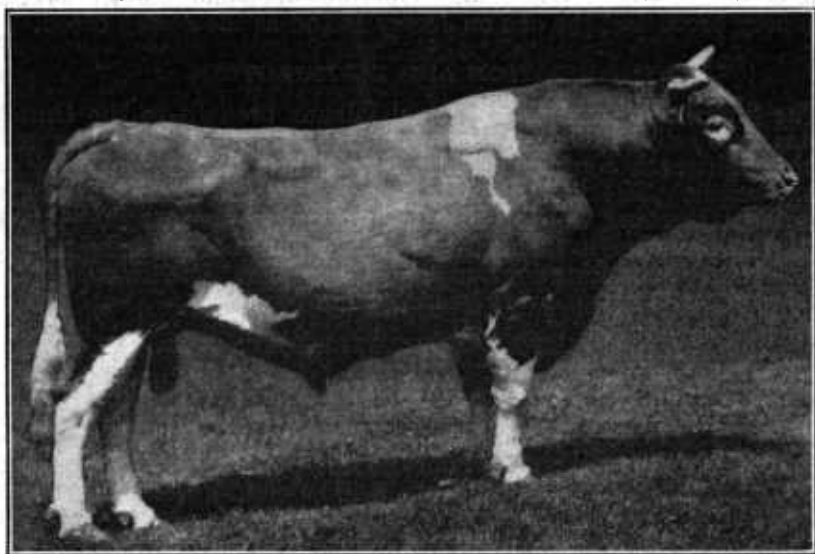


FIGURE 12.—Guernsey bull, Yeoman's King of the May 17053. One hundred and eleven of his daughters are in the Advanced Register.

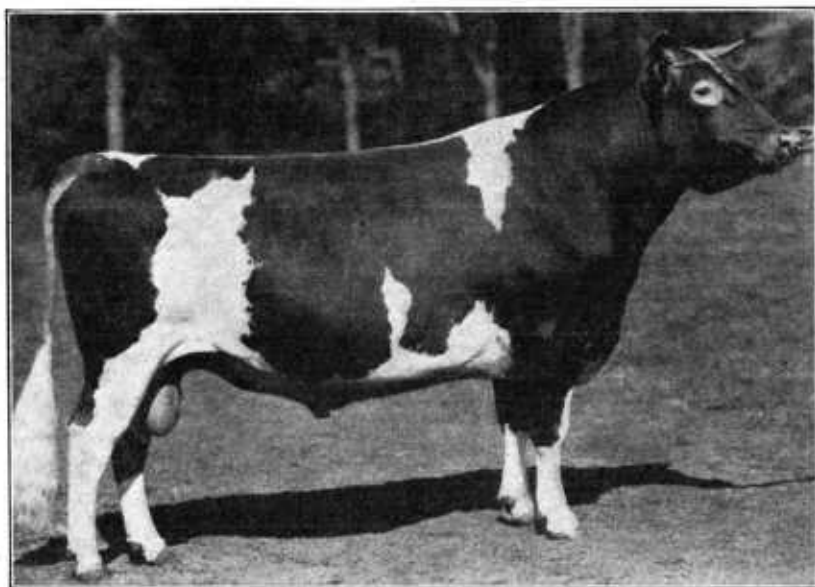


FIGURE 13.—Guernsey bull, Langwater Waldorf 128541. Grand Champion, National Dairy Show, 1931.

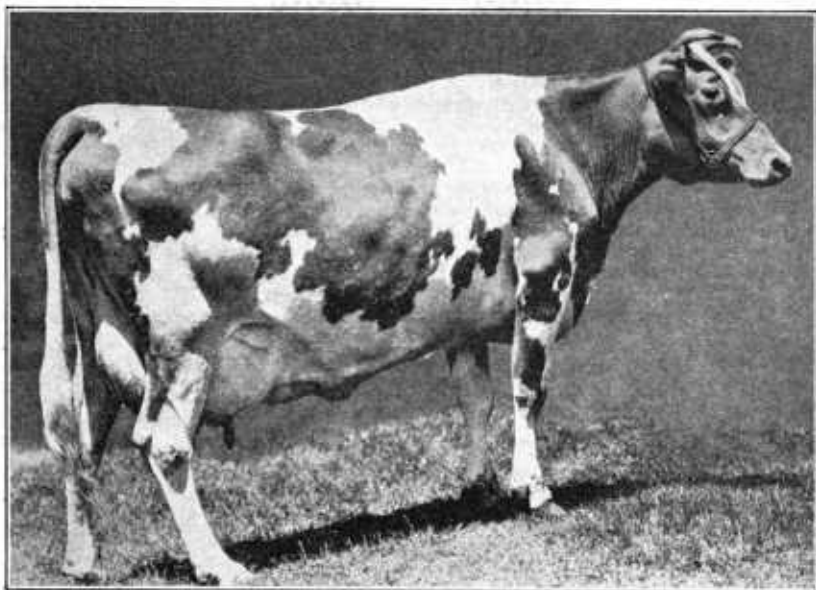


FIGURE 14.—Guernsey cow, Anesthesia Faith of Hill Stead 114354. Champion butterfat producer of the breed.

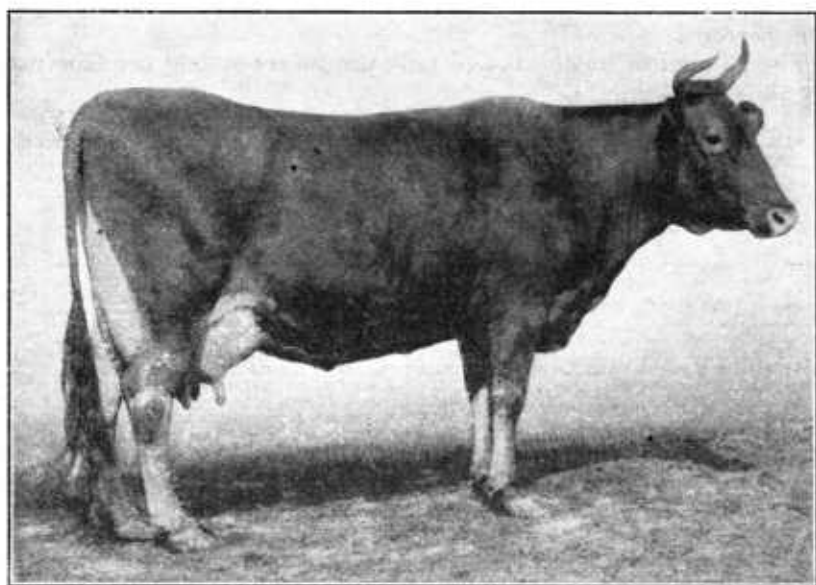


FIGURE 15.—Guernsey cow, Murue Cowan 19597. Champion milk producer of the breed.

	Perfect score
Udder, uniformly fine in texture; free from meatiness; covered with pliable velvety skin.....	3
Veins prominent.....	1
Attachment to body: Strong, long, and wide.....	4
Extending well forward; extending well up behind.....	4
Sole: Level between teats.....	2
Teats: Of even, convenient size; cylindrical in shape; well apart and squarely placed, plumb.....	3
Mammary veins, long, tortuous, prominent, and branching, with large numerous wells.....	3
Secretions indicating color of product, indicated by the pigment secretion of skin, which should be a deep yellow inclining toward orange in color; especially discernible in the ear, at the end of bone of tail, around the eyes and nose, on the udder and teats, and at the base of horns; hoofs and horns amber colored.....	20
Color markings, a shade of fawn with white markings.....	2
Size, mature cows, about 1,100 pounds in milking condition.....	2
Total.....	100

Table 1 shows that, in 1920, there were in the United States 1,993,000 animals carrying more or less Guernsey blood. According to table 2, there were, in 1930, 200,721 registered Guernseys in the United States. By January 1, 1933, it is estimated that the number of registered Guernseys had increased to 213,734.³

PRODUCTION

Guernsey milk has a high percentage of butterfat and a yellow color.

Up to January 1, 1933, 37,915 official Guernsey records were completed.

Of this number, 30,987 were initial records and 6,928 were reentry records. The average of these 37,915 records is 10,026 pounds of milk and 497.3 pounds of butterfat, the average butterfat test being 4.96 percent.

The 10 highest butterfat and milk producers among the Guernseys are shown in table 11.

TABLE 11.—*The 10 highest Guernsey yearly butterfat and milk production records in the United States*

Cow	Butterfat	Cow	Milk
	Pounds		Pounds
Anesthesia Faith of Hill Stead 114354.....	1, 112. 5	Murne Cowan 19597.....	24, 008
Countess Prue 43785.....	1, 103. 3	Grassland Zenoria 185315.....	22, 848
Murne Cowan 19597.....	1, 098. 2	Topsy of Thousand Springs 137339.....	22, 000
May Rilma 22761.....	1, 073. 4	Pet of LaGrange 2d 48429.....	21, 968
Baudy's Daisy of Buena Vista 212457.....	1, 063. 4	Peterkin's Beauty of Fairview S. 113341.....	21, 111
Marigold of Elgercon 137240.....	1, 028. 3	Katherine's Trixie 100396.....	21, 071
Wolfpen Lilac 221332.....	1, 028. 3	Baudy's Daisy of Buena Vista 212457.....	21, 056
Gertrude Claire 99550.....	1, 020. 0	Gayhead's Honeysuckle 182706.....	20, 754
Nella Jay 4th 38233.....	1, 019. 3	Gertrude Claire 99550.....	20, 738
Langwater Nancy 27943.....	1, 011. 7	Nella Jay 4th 38233.....	20, 710

BULLS

The 10 Guernsey sires having the largest number of daughters with official yearly records, up to January 1, 1933, are listed in table 12.

³ See footnote 1, p. 7.

TABLE 12.—*The 10 Guernsey sires having the largest number of Advanced-Register daughters*

Sire	Number of daughters	Sire	Number of daughters
Governor of the Chene (R. G. A. S. 1297 P. S.)	114	Langwater Foremost 39191, A. R.	67
Yeoman's King of the May 17053	111	Clara's Sequel 29414 (imported)	66
Langwater Demonstrator 16451	77	Galaxy's Sequel 16904 (imported)	53
Florham Laddie 20431	71	Ne Plus Ultra 15265	48
Masher's Sequel 11462 (imported)	70	Beda's May King 11893	48

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The cattle from which our present Holstein-Friesian breed has descended were developed in northern Holland, especially in the Province of Friesland, and in the neighboring Provinces of northern Germany. The time of their origin as a recognized distinct breed is unknown, but it is probable that they have been selected for their dairy qualities for about 2,000 years.

Before 1885 there were two associations furthering the interests of this breed in the United States. One maintained a Holstein herd-book, and the other a Dutch-Friesian herdbook. In 1885 the two associations were combined into the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and from that time on only one herd register has been maintained. This is known as the Holstein-Friesian herdbook. While the official name of the breed is Holstein-Friesian the single word "Holstein" is more common in ordinary use.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The first importations of Holsteins into the United States were made in 1795, and afterwards a few were brought in from time to time up to 1879, following which heavy importations were made each year until 1887. Thereafter only a few were imported up to 1905, and since then, because of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe, very few have been imported.

Table 1 shows that, in 1920, there were in the United States 11,069,000 animals carrying more or less Holstein blood. According to table 2, there were, in 1930, 649,739 registered Holsteins in the United States. It is estimated that on January 1, 1933, the number of registered Holsteins was 578,148.⁴ Holstein cattle are found throughout all the 48 States, though by far the largest number are in New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, in the order named. These six States contain more than 60 percent of the registered Holstein cattle in the United States.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Holsteins (figs. 16, 17, 18, and 19) are the largest of the dairy breeds. They have large frames, not heavily covered with flesh. The calves weigh from 70 to 105 pounds at birth. The mature bulls weigh from 1,600 to 2,200, and average about 1,900 pounds; and the

⁴ See footnote 1, p. 7.

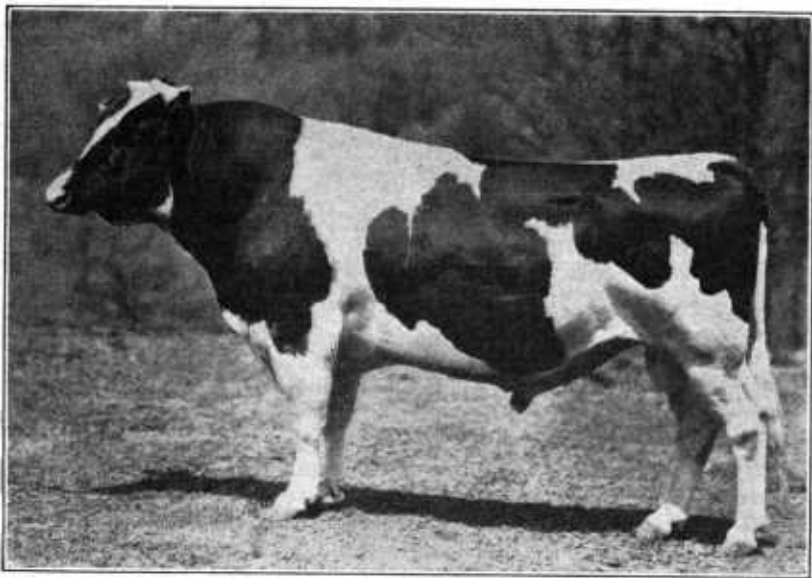


FIGURE 16.—Holstein bull, King of the Ormsbys 178078. One hundred and eight of his daughters are in the Advanced Register.

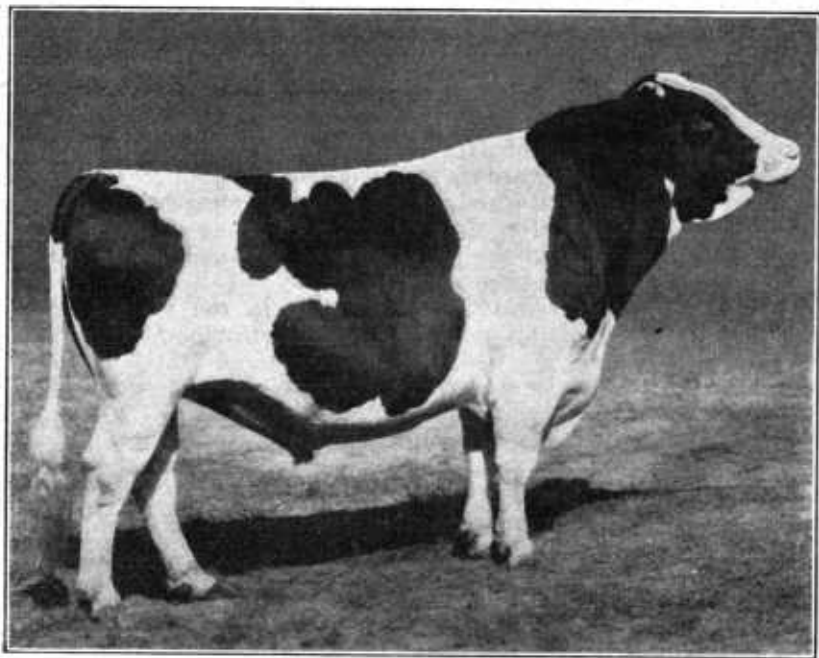


FIGURE 17.—Holstein bull, Sir Forbes Ormsby Hengerveld 412147. Grand champion, National Dairy Show, 1930.

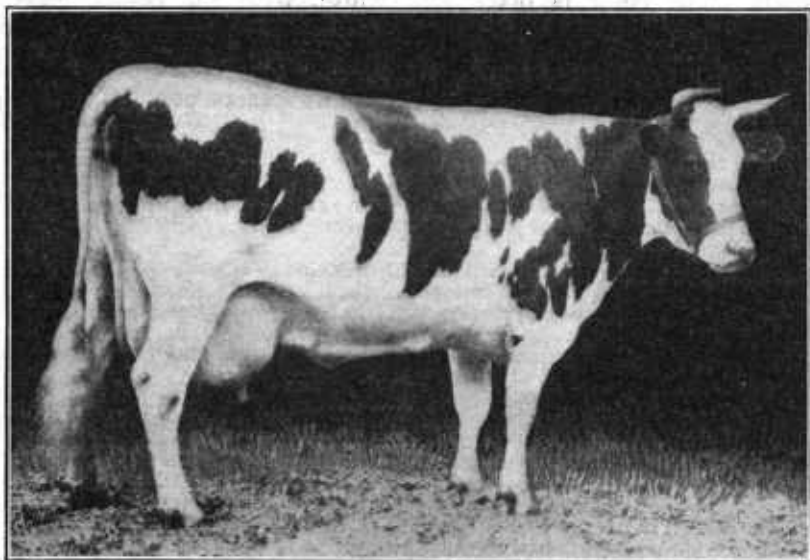


FIGURE 18.—Holstein cow, Segis Pietertje Prospect 221846. This cow has the highest yearly milk record of all the breeds.

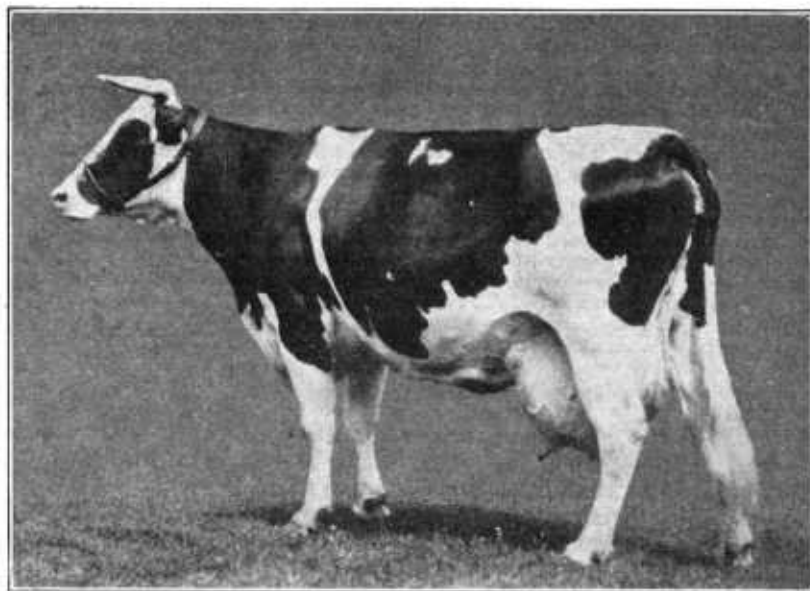


FIGURE 19.—Holstein cow, Daisy Aaggie Ormsby 3d 571569. This cow has the highest yearly butterfat record of all the breeds in the United States.

mature cows weigh from 1,100 to 1,750, and average about 1,250 pounds. The color is black and white, with the colors sharply defined rather than blended. They may be nearly all white or black, but no solid-color animal can be registered.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW

	<i>Perfect score</i>
Forehead, broad between the eyes; dishing.....	2
Face, of medium length; clean-cut; feminine; the bridge of the nose straight.....	1
Muzzle, broad, with strong lips; nostrils, large and open; jaws, strong.....	3
Ears, of medium size; of fine texture; well carried.....	1
Eyes, large; full; mild; bright.....	2
Horns, small; tapering finely toward the tips; set moderately narrow at base; inclining forward; well curved inward.....	1
Neck, long; fine and clean at junction with the head; evenly and smoothly joined to shoulder.....	3
Shoulders, slightly lower than the hips; smooth and rounding over tops; moderately broad and full at sides.....	3
Crops, full; level with the shoulders.....	5
Chine, straight; strong; broadly developed, with open vertebrae.....	4
Loins and hips, broad; level or nearly level between the hip bones; level and strong laterally; spreading from chine broadly and nearly level; hip bones fairly prominent.....	6
Rump, long; broad, with roomy pelvis; nearly level laterally; full above the thurls; carried out straight to tail head.....	6
Pin bones, wide between; nearly level with hips.....	2
Thurls, high; broad through.....	2
Tail head and tail, strong at base without coarseness; the setting well back; tail long, tapering finely to a full switch.....	2
Chest, deep; wide; well filled and smooth in the brisket; broad between the forearms; full in the foreflanks.....	6
Barrel, long; deep; well rounded; strongly and trimly held up.....	9
Flanks, deep; full.....	2
Thighs, wide; deep; straight behind; wide and moderately full at the outside; twist well cut out and filled with development of udder; escutcheon well defined.....	2
Mammary veins, large, tortuous, entering large orifices or double extension; with additional developments, such as branches and connections entering numerous orifices.....	8
Udder, capacious; flexible; quarters even and of uniform texture, filling the space in the rear below the twist, extending well forward; broad and well attached.....	14
Teats, well-formed; plump; of convenient size; properly placed.....	4
Legs, medium length; clean; nearly straight; wide apart; firmly and squarely set under the body; arms wide, strong, and tapering.....	4
Hair and hide, hair healthy in appearance; fine and soft; hide of medium thickness; mellow and loose.....	8
Total.....	100

PRODUCTION

The Holsteins produce a larger quantity of milk, with a lower butterfat content, than any other dairy breed. The milk is not so highly colored as that from the Guernseys and Jerseys.

The 43,751 official records of Holstein cows and heifers that were completed up to January 1, 1933, show an average yearly production of 16,036 pounds of milk and 544.5 pounds of butterfat, the average test being 3.4 percent.

The 10 highest butterfat and milk producers among the Holsteins are listed in table 13.

TABLE 13.—*The 10 highest Holstein yearly butterfat and milk production records in the United States*

Cow	Butterfat	Cow	Milk
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>
DeKol Plus Segis Dixie 295135 ¹	1,349.3	Segis Pietertje Prospect 221846	37,381
Daisy Aaggie Ormsby 3d 571569	1,286.2	Carnation Prospect Veeman 799610	36,859
May Walker Ollie Homestead 300043	1,218.6	Helm Veeman Woodcrest 486877	36,218
Femco Johanna Bess Payne 1073533	1,208.6	Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje 849602	35,627
Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk 400491	1,206.8	Kolrain Marion Finderne 317398	35,340
Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514	1,205.1	Kolrain Finderne Bess 291570	35,085
Carnation Walker Hazelwood 834565	1,198.8	Kathleen Triumph 1032712	34,972
Bess Johanna Ormsby 263431	1,198.1	Nooksack Lunde Oregon DeKol 301119	34,511
Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje 849602	1,186.4	May DeKol Francy 1284026	34,448
Redfield Segis Johanna 735950	1,182.9	Queen Carlotta DeKol 311674	34,430

¹ Canadian cow.

BULLS

The 10 Holstein sires having the largest number of daughters with yearly records are listed in table 14.

TABLE 14.—*The 10 Holstein sires with the largest number of yearly-record daughters*

Sire	Number of daughters	Sire	Number of daughters
King of the Ormsbys 178078	108	Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka 50999	74
Matador Segis Walker 148839	98	Judge Segis 80912	74
King Segis Alcartha Prilly 192705	87	Sir Johanna Fayne 42147	73
Sir Inka Prilly Segis 80914	80	Colantha Sir Walker Korndyke 95460	71
King Pontiac Champion 53418	75	King Ormsby Ideal 280526	71

JERSEY

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The Jersey breed originated in the Island of Jersey, one of the group of Channel Islands, between England and France. In 1789 a law was passed prohibiting the importation of cattle into Jersey Island except for immediate slaughter. Shortly afterwards the cattle on that island became known by the name of Jersey instead of Alderney. No outside blood has been introduced since that time.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The first importation of Jerseys into the United States was made in 1850. A few more were brought over about 20 years later, and from 1870 to 1890 there were numerous importations. Since 1890 many Jerseys have been imported every year.

The Jerseys are more evenly distributed in the United States than any other breed. Table 1 shows that, in 1920, there were in the United States 9,554,000 animals carrying more or less Jersey blood. According to table 2, in 1930 there were 354,939 registered Jerseys in the United States. It is estimated that on January 1, 1933, the number of registered Jerseys was 331,338.⁵

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Jersey (figs. 20, 21, 22, and 23) is the smallest of the breeds discussed in this bulletin. The calves weigh from 40 to 75 pounds at birth. The heifers develop rapidly and mature sufficiently to drop

⁵ See footnote 1, p. 7.

the first calf at 24 months of age. The mature cows weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds, averaging about 900 pounds, and the bulls weigh from 1,200 to 1,800, averaging about 1,500 pounds.

The color of Jerseys is usually some shade of fawn or cream color, though different shades of mouse color, gray, and brown are common and some individuals approach black. They may be solid color of any of these shades, or spotted with white. The muzzles and tongues are usually black or lead colored, but light-colored tongues are not uncommon, and around the muzzle is a white or mealy ring.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR JERSEY COW

DAIRY TEMPERAMENT AND CONSTITUTION

		<i>Perfec score</i>
Head	-----	7
Medium size, lean; face dished; broad between eyes; horns medium size, incurving	-----	3
Eyes full and placid; ears medium size, fine, carried alert; muzzle broad, with wide-open nostrils and muscular lips; jaw strong	-----	4
Neck thin, rather long, with clean throat, neatly joined to head and shoulders.	-----	4
Body	-----	37
Shoulders light, good distance through from point to point, but thin at withers; chest deep and full between and just back of forelegs	-----	5
Ribs amply sprung and wide apart, giving wedge shape, with deep, large abdomen, firmly held up, with strong, muscular development	-----	10
Back straight and strong, with prominent spinal processes; loins broad and strong	-----	5
Rump long to tail setting, and level from hip bones to rump bones	-----	6
Hip bones high and wide apart	-----	3
Thighs flat and wide apart, giving ample room for udder	-----	3
Legs proportionate to size and of fine quality, well apart, with good feet, and not weaving or crossing in walking	-----	2
Hide loose and mellow	-----	2
Tail thin, long, with good switch, not coarse at setting on	-----	1

MAMMARY DEVELOPMENT

Udder	-----	26
Large size, flexible, and not fleshy	-----	6
Broad, level or spherical, not deeply cut between teats	-----	4
Fore udder full and well rounded, running well forward of front teats	-----	10
Rear udder well rounded, and well out and up behind	-----	6
Teats of good and uniform length and size, regularly and squarely placed	-----	8
Milk veins large; long; tortuous and elastic; entering large and numerous orifices	-----	4

SIZE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE

Size, mature cows, 800 to 1,000 pounds	-----	4
General appearance, a symmetrical balancing of all the parts, and a proportion of parts to one another, depending, on size of animal; with the general appearance of a high-class animal, with capacity for feed and productiveness at pail	-----	10
Total score	-----	100

PRODUCTION

Jersey milk is yellow and rich in butterfat. To January 1, 1933, 49,465 Register-of-Merit yearly records had been completed by Jersey cows. The average of these records made by cows of all ages in both the 305- and 365-day divisions was 456.3 pounds of

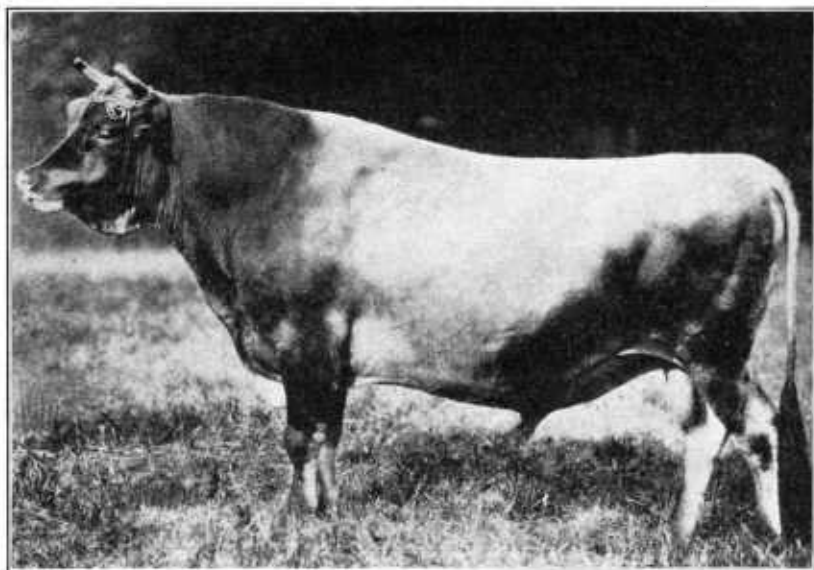


FIGURE 20.—Jersey bull, Dairylike Majesty 198188. One hundred and twenty-six of his daughters are in the Register of Merit.

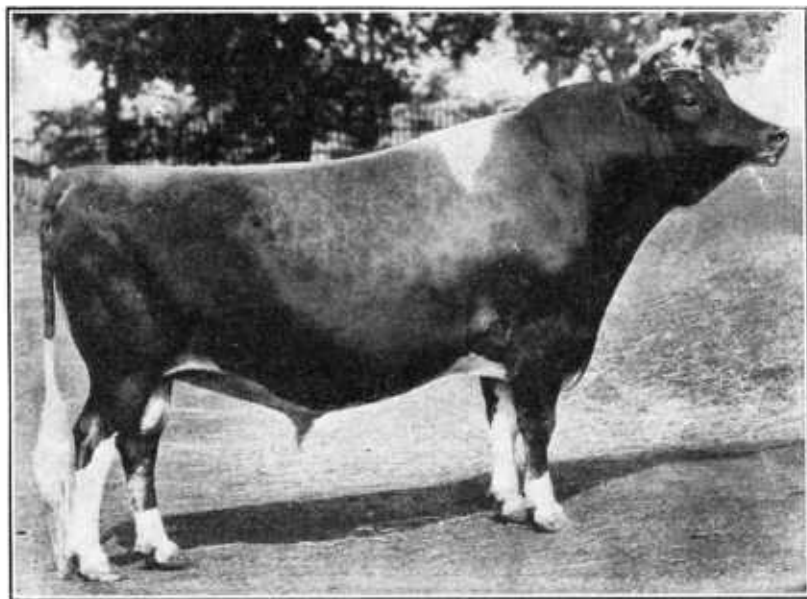


FIGURE 21.—Jersey bull, February Fern's Noble 308129. Grand champion, National Dairy Show, 1930.

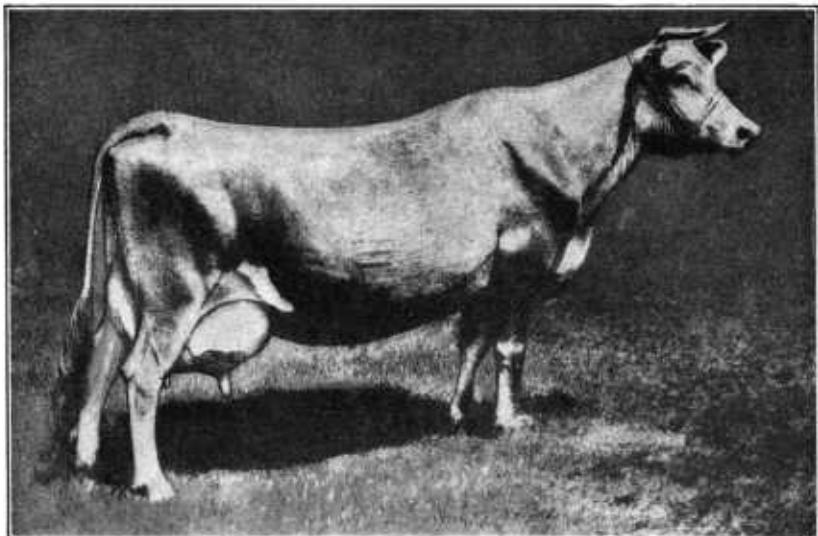


FIGURE 22.—Jersey cow, Abigail of Hillside 457241. Highest milk and butterfat producer of the breed in the United States.

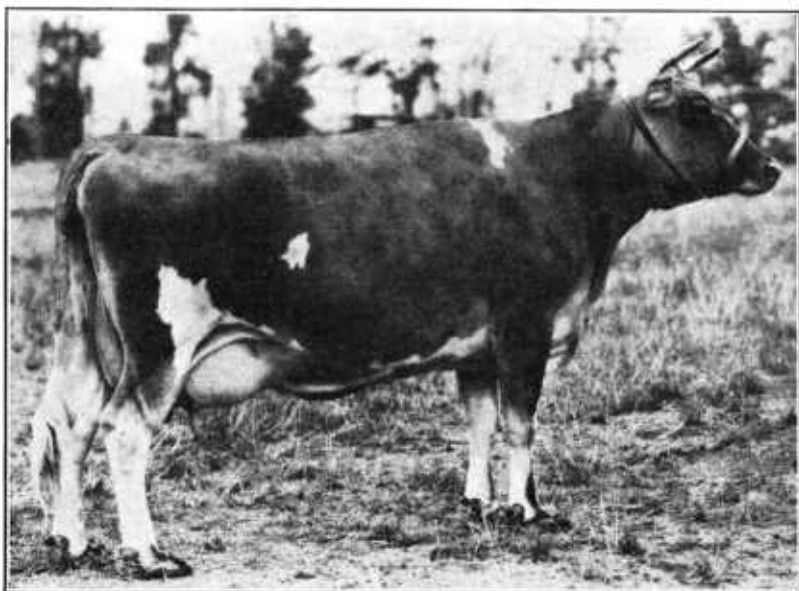


FIGURE 23.—Jersey cow, Blonde's Cuning Mouse 657030. Grand champion, National Dairy Show, 1930.

butterfat and 8,520 pounds of milk a year, with an average test of 5.36 percent. Of this group, 27,981 were 365-day records that averaged 484 pounds of butterfat and 9,026 pounds of milk. The 305-day records averaged 423.1 pounds of butterfat and 7,931 pounds of milk.

The 10 highest butterfat and milk producers among the Jerseys are listed in table 15.

TABLE 15.—*The 10 highest Jersey yearly butterfat and milk production records in the United States*

Cow	Butterfat	Cow	Milk
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>
Abigail of Hillside 457241.....	1, 197. 5	Abigail of Hillside 457241.....	23, 677
Darling's Jolly Lassie 435948.....	1, 141. 3	Madeline of Hillside 389336.....	20, 624
Groff's Constance 367292.....	1, 130. 1	Fauvic's Star 313018.....	20, 616
Prince's Emma of H.S.F. 359390.....	1, 110. 0	Fauvic Ruth 385463.....	19, 805
California's Rinda's Insie 565559.....	1, 073. 4	Passport 219742.....	19, 695
Imp. Cancalaisse 696129.....	1, 072. 4	Red Lady 396118.....	19, 608
Lad's Iota 350672.....	1, 048. 1	Sybil's Miss May 477787.....	19, 239
Fauvic Ruth 385463.....	1, 047. 3	Lad's Likeness 338246.....	19, 223
Imperial Isabel 447661.....	1, 045. 1	Eminent's Jim's Owl 297471.....	19, 069
Madeline of Hillside 389336.....	1, 044. 0	Raleigh's Torono's Meme 544207.....	19, 076

BULLS

The 10 Jersey sires having the largest number of daughters with official yearly records, up to January 1, 1933, are listed in table 16.

TABLE 16.—*The 10 Jersey sires with largest number of daughters in Register of Merit*

Sire	Number of daughters	Sire	Number of daughters
Dairylike Majesty 198188.....	126	Royal Majesty of St. Cloud 89541.....	83
Pogis 99th of Hood Farm 94502.....	121	Hood Farm Pogis 9th 55552.....	79
Sophie 19th's Tormentor 113302.....	101	Hood Farm Torono 60326.....	73
Sybil's Gamboge 174663.....	88	Spermfield Owl's Progress 163331.....	71
Imported Oxford You'll Do 111860.....	84	Imported Golden Fern's Noble 145762.....	66

BREED ASSOCIATIONS

The various breed associations and clubs maintain offices and forces whose duty it is (1) to keep the herdbooks for their respective breeds; (2) to keep a record of the animals that have qualified for the additional registration because of meritorious performance; and (3) to further the interest of the breed in other ways. The official names of these organizations and their addresses are as follows:

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N.H.

American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the United States of America, Brandon, Vt.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Beloit, Wis.

Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America, Wells, Minn.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt.

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<i>Weather Bureau</i>	CHARLES F. MARVIN, <i>Chief</i> .

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